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JUN 13 ...

Crop Production

Agricultural Statistics Board
National Agricultural Statistics Service

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

COMPLETED
23

RELEASED: June 10, 1986
3:00 P.M. ET

610

ORIGINAL

HIGHLIGHTS

WINTER WHEAT production is forecast at 1.58 billion bushels (43.0 million metric tons), 14 percent less than in 1985. This is the lowest level since 1978. The 90 percent confidence interval for this production forecast is 1.42 billion to 1.74 billion bushels.

ORANGE production is forecast at 180 million boxes, (6.96 million metric tons), 13 percent above last season. Harvest is 84 percent complete.

PEACH production, including California's Clingstone crop, is forecast at 2.35 billion pounds (1.06 million metric tons), 9 percent more than last year but 12 percent less than 1984. The California Clingstone crop, at 930 million pounds, is 6 percent less than last year.

BARTLETT PEARS in the Pacific Coast States are forecast at 458 thousand tons (415 thousand metric tons), down 2 percent from 1985 but up 2 percent from 1984.

SWEET CHERRY production in the Western States is forecast at 113 thousand tons (102 thousand metric tons), up 13 percent from a year ago but down 23 percent from 1984.

SPRING POTATO production is forecast at 19.8 million cwt (896 thousand metric tons), down 14 percent from last year and 17 percent below 1984.

****
* AGENCY NAME CHANGE *
* *
* The Statistical Reporting Service staff has been active during the past *
* 3 years examining virtually every aspect of its work. One phase dealt *
* with the Agency's identity within the agricultural and statistical com- *
* munities. As a result of this study, the name of the Statistical Re- *
* porting Service has been changed to National Agricultural Statistics *
* Service. This name more accurately reflects the purpose of the Agency, *
* its broad agricultural focus, and the service aspect of its responsi- *
* bility. In line with this change, the Agency's Crop Reporting Board *
* has been renamed the Agricultural Statistics Board to better describe *
* the scope of its output. *
* *
* Requests for a subscription order form covering all available reports *
* should be directed to Agricultural Statistics Board Publications, Room *
* 5829-South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250 (Phone (202) 447- *
* 2021). *
****

For Information call: (202) 447-2127

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CROPS ESTIMATING PROGRAM CHANGES

The following program adjustments were necessary because of reduced funding in fiscal year 1986 and other program updates.

- Pasture and range condition table and map and crop prospects map were discontinued in the April CROP PRODUCTION report. For later months (May-November), the pasture and range condition table is retained but the pasture and range condition maps and crop prospects maps are discontinued. The maps are replaced by two crop moisture maps (short-term and long-term) prepared by the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility.

- September 1 winter wheat production forecast is discontinued.

- October 1 spring wheat production forecast is discontinued.

- All rye and flaxseed production forecasts are discontinued. Acreage estimates and the end-of-year yield and production estimates are retained.

- July 1 barley and oats production forecasts are discontinued. Acreage estimates, the August 1 and September 1 forecasts, and the end-of-year yield and production estimates are retained. The September 1 production forecasts will be discontinued after 1986.

- End-of-year estimates of corn and sorghum for forage are discontinued.

- Sweetpotato production forecasts and estimates of disposition are discontinued. Acreage estimates and end-of-year yield and production estimates are retained. Revisions of the previous year's acreage, yield, and production will continue to be published in the June CROP PRODUCTION report.

- A preliminary small grains end-of-season estimate of acreage, yield, and production will be published in the October CROP PRODUCTION report. The revised end-of-season estimates for 1986 small grains will be published in January 1987.

- All fertilizer production and consumption statistics collected and published by NASS, including the annual COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER report are discontinued.

- The 1987 PROSPECTIVE PLANTINGS report will be published in late March with a March 1 reference date.

- End-of-year estimates of white wheat production will be reinstated in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington starting with the 1986 crop. Data for 1986 will be published in these States' annual summaries, to be released in early 1987. State data will not be carried in the national CROP PRODUCTION ANNUAL SUMMARY.

- End-of-season estimates of dry peas, lentils, wrinkled seed peas, and Austrian winter peas will be reinstated, starting with the 1986 crops. Acreage, yield, and production data for dry peas, lentils, and Austrian winter peas will be published in the CROP PRODUCTION report to be released October 10. Wrinkled seed pea data will be collected later and published in the CROP PRODUCTION ANNUAL SUMMARY in January 1987. Prices received and value of production will be published in CROP VALUES to be released in January 1987.

The CROP PRODUCTION report contains State and National estimates with related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data were prepared and adopted by the Agricultural Statistics Board which consists of commodity statisticians from the field offices and Washington headquarters.

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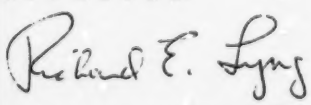

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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RELIABILITY OF JUNE 1 WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST

The winter wheat production forecast in this report is based on mail and objective yield surveys conducted just prior to June 1. Acreage for harvest is based on information provided by both surveys. The yield estimate is based on counts and measurements from a probability sample of wheat fields and on mail reports from farmers on the condition and probable yield of the crop. Both surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors common to all surveys. This production forecast is also subject to change due to growing conditions that may affect the crop after June 1.

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the June 1 winter wheat production forecast, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. This is done by expressing the deviation between the June 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percentage of the final estimate, and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1966-1985 twenty-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error". Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the June 1 winter wheat production forecast is 5.9 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.58 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 5.9 percent or approximately 93.1 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 10.2 percent or approximately 161 million bushels. Differences between the June 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 96.6 million bushels, ranging from 15 million to 174 million bushels. The June 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 3 times.

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	INDICATED 1986	1985	INDICATED 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
WINTER WHEAT	57,752	53,992	47,953	42,842
SPRING POTATOES	92.0	76.7	87.0	75.6

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP AND UNIT		YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
		1985	INDICATED 1986	1985	INDICATED MAY 1, 1986	INDICATED JUN 1, 1986
					1,000	
WINTER WHEAT	BU	38.1	36.8	1,827,195	1,603,127	1,578,277
SPRING POTATOES	CWT	264	261	22,986	19,523	19,763
PASTURE & RANGE FEED 1/	PCT	81	80			
PEACHES	LB			2,148,300		2,346,900
APRICOTS	TON			131.5		84.2
NECTARINES (CALIF)	"			211.0		195.0
PLUMS (CALIF)	"			166.5		130.0
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF)	"			139.0		100.0
ALMONDS (CALIF)	LB			465,000	250,000	250,000
CITRUS FRUITS 2/				1984-85	1985-86	1985-86
ORANGES	BOX			158,350	179,010	179,710
GRAPEFRUIT	"			56,600	57,770	58,770
LEMONS	"			25,800	20,550	19,650

1/ PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION AS OF FIRST OF MONTH. THE 1975-84 AVERAGE IS 82 PERCENT. 2/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	INDICATED 1986	1985	INDICATED 1986
	HECTARES			
WINTER WHEAT	23,371,660	21,850,020	19,406,100	17,337,730
SPRING POTATOES	37,230	31,040	35,210	30,590

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY-YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION		
	1985	INDICATED 1986	1985	INDICATED MAY 1, 1986	INDICATED JUN 1, 1986
	METRIC TONS				
WINTER WHEAT	2.56	2.48	49,728,100	43,629,970	42,953,660
SPRING POTATOES	29.61	29.30	1,042,620	885,540	896,430
PEACHES			974,450		1,064,530
APRICOTS			119,290		76,380
NECTARINES (CALIF)			191,420		176,900
PLUMS (CALIF)			151,050		117,930
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF)			126,100		90,720
ALMONDS (CALIF)			210,920	113,400	113,400
CITRUS FRUITS 1/			1984-85	1985-86	1985-86
ORANGES			6,095,370	6,930,390	6,955,390
GRAPEFRUIT			2,068,380	2,129,160	2,160,910
LEMONS			889,040	708,510	677,670

1/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

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WINTER WHEAT

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986	1984	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES		BUSHELS		1,000 BUSHELS		
ALA	400	350	32.0	22.0	14,820	12,800	7,700
ARIZ 1/	66	53	90.0	96.0	5,580	5,940	5,088
ARK	570	600	32.0	36.0	61,600	18,240	21,600
CALIF	750	680	82.0	83.0	52,440	61,500	56,440
COLO	3,450	2,900	39.0	33.0	110,400	134,550	95,700
DEL 1/	43	33	48.0	47.0	2,009	2,064	1,551
FLA 2/	130	100	33.0	30.0		4,290	3,000
GA	825	550	31.0	26.0	31,150	25,575	14,300
IDAHO	870	800	53.0	67.0	56,700	46,110	53,600
ILL	750	800	49.0	44.0	70,400	36,750	35,200
IND	700	800	53.0	50.0	48,300	37,100	40,000
IOWA 1/	112	75	48.0	38.0	3,600	5,376	2,850
KANS	11,400	10,000	38.0	32.0	431,200	433,200	320,000
KY	310	320	34.0	34.0	19,000	10,540	10,880
LA 1/	210	210	34.0	37.0	13,120	7,140	7,770
MD 1/	133	140	49.0	47.0	6,020	6,517	6,580
MICH	750	700	60.0	60.0	45,600	45,000	42,000
MINN 1/	280	175	37.0	41.0	15,480	10,360	7,175
MISS	300	200	31.0	33.0	25,080	9,300	6,600
MO	1,280	520	39.0	37.0	84,050	49,920	19,240
MONT	1,400	2,000	16.0	33.0	66,960	22,400	66,000
NEBR	2,300	2,000	39.0	41.0	81,000	89,700	82,000
NEV 1/	9	9	80.0	80.0	640	720	720
N J 1/	37	33	52.0	50.0	1,677	1,924	1,650
N MEX 1/	570	500	36.0	30.0	11,960	20,520	15,000
N Y 1/	145	150	58.0	54.0	7,820	8,410	8,100
N C	760	540	29.0	27.0	26,660	22,040	14,580
N DAK 1/	450	480	35.0	40.0	22,000	15,750	19,200
OHIO	950	1,020	62.0	50.0	48,400	58,900	51,000
OKLA	5,500	5,200	30.0	28.0	190,800	165,000	145,600
OREG	960	930	54.0	58.0	66,150	51,840	53,940
PA 1/	210	220	48.0	45.0	8,360	10,080	9,900
S C	430	265	29.0	25.0	14,440	12,470	6,625
S DAK	1,520	1,690	29.0	42.0	61,200	44,080	70,980
TENN	250	300	32.0	31.0	21,400	8,000	9,300
TEX	5,850	4,600	32.0	26.0	150,000	187,200	119,600
UTAH 1/	220	210	32.0	35.0	6,435	7,040	7,350
VA	285	250	37.0	38.0	12,375	10,545	9,500
WASH	2,400	2,050	48.0	56.0	148,800	115,200	114,800
W VA 1/	8	9	43.0	42.0	400	344	378
WIS 1/	140	130	55.0	56.0	8,960	7,700	7,280
WYO 1/	230	250	22.0	30.0	7,280	5,060	7,500
U S	47,953	42,842	38.1	36.8	2,060,266	1,827,195	1,578,277

1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
2/ ESTIMATES BEGIN WITH 1985 CROP.

WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, UNITED STATES 1/

YEAR	WINTER			SPRING			TOTAL
	HARD RED	SOFT RED	WHITE	HARD RED	DURUM	WHITE	
	1,000 BUSHELS						
1984	1,250,597	531,370	278,299	408,801	103,439	22,271	2,594,777
1985	1,230,075	368,026	229,094	460,262	112,510	24,798	2,424,765
1986 2/	1,046,954	297,800	233,523				

1/ WHEAT CLASS ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON VARIETY ACREAGE SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 5-YEAR INTERVALS FOR ALL WHEAT PRODUCING STATES. THE 5-YEAR VARIETAL SURVEY DATA ARE ADJUSTED AS OTHER VARIETY SURVEY INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE.
2/ INDICATED JUNE 1, 1986.

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PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION 1/

STATE	AVERAGE 1975-84	1985	1986	STATE	AVERAGE 1975-84	1985	1986
	PERCENT				PERCENT		
ALA	82	72	41	NEV	85	77	87
ARIZ	77	94	63	N H	92	91	88
ARK	87	93	93	N J	88	86	75
CALIF	82	78	94	N MEX	74	95	58
COLO	78	92	68	N Y	89	84	87
CONN	91	87	84	N C	86	74	54
DEL	86	72	68	N DAK	71	77	96
FLA	71	55	39	OHIO	86	90	80
GA	78	62	34	OKLA	87	90	88
IDAHO	87	82	95	OREG	89	76	84
ILL	89	90	84	PA	89	86	80
IND	89	86	88	R I	92	103	84
IOWA	87	85	96	S C	78	53	35
KANS	88	93	81	S DAK	72	52	91
KY	89	90	71	TENN	89	86	75
LA	79	77	79	TEX	74	80	67
MAINE	91	92	96	UTAH	82	95	88
MD	85	82	74	VT	90	94	94
MASS	92	91	92	VA	87	73	73
MICH	86	79	89	WASH	85	66	81
MINN	77	90	93	W VA	83	89	76
MISS	82	81	78	WIS	85	89	89
MO	86	92	82	WYO	87	74	93
MONT	79	51	90				
NEBR	84	89	91	U S	82	81	80

1/ GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 80 AND OVER; POOR TO FAIR 65-79; VERY POOR, 50-64; SEVERE DROUGHT, 35-49; EXTREME DROUGHT, UNDER 35.

CHERRIES

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		
	1984	1985	INDICATED 1986 2/
	TONS		
SWEET			
CALIF	37,200	23,500	7,500
IDAHO	2,800	2,200	2,000
MONT	2,300	4,600	1,800
OREG	31,000	29,000	33,000
UTAH	4,200	2,200	2,400
WASH	68,000	37,900	66,000
TOTAL	145,500	99,400	112,700
	MILLION POUNDS		
TART			
COLO	1.0	1.7	.5
OREG	1.6	6.5	4.0
UTAH	12.0	21.0	15.0
TOTAL	14.6	29.2	19.5

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD: TOTAL SWEET (TONS), 1984-17,550; 1985-6,000.

2/ RELEASE DATE OF THE FIRST FORECAST FOR THE GREAT LAKES STATES (NY, PA, AND MICH) FOR SWEET AND TART VARIETIES, PLUS WIS FOR TART VARIETIES, IS JUNE 20.

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PEACHES

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		
	1984	1985	INDICATED 1986
	MILLION POUNDS		
ALA	22.0	1.5	6.0
ARK	23.0	5.0	7.0
CALIF-FREESTONE	457.0	486.0	460.0
COLO	12.0	15.0	6.0
CONN	2.7	3.0	3.0
DEL	2.0	1.2	2.1
GA	150.0	90.0	110.0
IDAHO	7.5	11.0	10.0
ILL	16.0	4/	19.0
IND	.7	4/	4.0
KANS	2.5	3.5	4.5
KY	3.0	4/	4.0
LA 2/	7.0	6.5	.1
MD	19.0	1.0	21.0
MASS	1.9	2.1	2.1
MICH	45.0	55.0	45.0
MISS 2/	5.0	2.5	.3
MO	15.0	4/	13.0
N J	50.0	95.0	105.0
N Y	11.0	17.5	16.8
N C	43.0	2.0	20.0
OHIO	4/	4/	2.5
OKLA 2/	9.0	8.0	7.0
OREG	14.0	15.5	13.0
PA	85.0	40.0	95.0
S C	480.0	230.0	320.0
TENN	10.0	4/	5.0
TEX	23.0	30.0	10.0
UTAH	12.0	11.0	11.5
VA	34.0	2.0	35.0
WASH	38.0	29.0	38.0
W VA	17.0	4/	21.0
TOTAL ABOVE	1,617.3	1,163.3	1,416.9
CLINGSTONE 3/			
CALIF	1,042.0	985.0	930.0
ALL			
U S	2,659.3	2,148.3	2,346.9

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (MILLION POUNDS): UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING CALIF CLINGSTONE PEACHES, 1984-115.4; 1985-33.4.
2/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
3/ CALIF CLINGSTONE IS OVER THE SCALE TONNAGE AND INCLUDES CULLS AND CANNERY DIVERSIONS (MILLION POUNDS): 1984-76.0; 1985-67.5.
4/ NO SIGNIFICANT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION DUE TO FROST.

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CITRUS FRUIT 1/

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION BOXES			PRODUCTION TON EQUIVALENT		
	UTILIZED		INDICATED	UTILIZED		INDICATED
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	1,000 UNITS 2/			1,000 UNITS		
ORANGES, EARLY MID & NAVEL 3/						
ARIZ 4/	550	650	600	21	25	23
CALIF	33,700	26,000	32,800	1,264	975	1,230
FLA 4/	69,700	55,000	64,200	3,136	2,475	2,889
TEX 5/	2,400	0	200	102	0	9
U S	106,350	81,650	97,800	4,523	3,475	4,151
ORANGES, VALENCIA						
ARIZ	1,250	1,800	1,800	47	68	68
CALIF	14,800	26,000	21,000	556	975	788
FLA	47,000	48,900	59,000	2,115	2,201	2,655
TEX 5/	110	0	110	5	0	5
U S	63,160	76,700	81,910	2,723	3,244	3,516
ALL ORANGES						
ARIZ	1,800	2,450	2,400	68	93	91
CALIF	48,500	52,000	53,800	1,820	1,950	2,018
FLA	116,700	103,900	123,200	5,251	4,676	5,544
TEX 5/	2,510	0	310	107	0	14
U S	169,510	158,350	179,710	7,246	6,719	7,667
TEMPLES						
FLA	2,900	3,250	3,000	130	146	135
GRAPEFRUIT, WHITE SEEDLESS						
FLA	23,000	24,800	25,700	978	1,054	1,092
GRAPEFRUIT, PINK SEEDLESS						
FLA	13,400	16,300	18,100	569	693	769
OTHER GRAPEFRUIT						
FLA	4,500	2,900	3,150	191	123	134
ALL GRAPEFRUIT						
ARIZ	2,270	3,700	3,100	72	118	99
CALIF						
DESERT	3,340	3,900	4,000	107	124	128
OTHER AREAS	3,900	5,000	4,500	131	168	151
TOTAL	7,240	8,900	8,500	238	292	279
FLA	40,900	44,000	46,950	1,738	1,870	1,995
TEX 5/	3,200	0	220	128	0	9
U S	53,610	56,600	58,770	2,176	2,280	2,382
TANGERINES						
ARIZ 4/	1,150	700	700	43	26	26
CALIF 4/	1,850	1,680	1,800	70	63	68
FLA 4/	2,000	1,050	1,150	95	50	55
U S 4/	5,000	3,430	3,650	208	139	149
LEMONS						
ARIZ 4/	4,000	6,000	3,050	152	228	116
CALIF	17,250	19,800	16,600	655	752	631
U S	21,250	25,800	19,650	807	980	747
TANGELOS						
FLA 4/	3,600	3,600	2,950	162	162	133

1/ THE CROP YEAR BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH YEAR HARVEST IS COMPLETED.
2/ NET LBS PER BOX: ORANGES-CALIF & ARIZ-75, FLA-90, TEX-85; GRAPEFRUIT-CALIF DESERT & ARIZ-64, CALIF OTHER-67, FLA-85, TEX-80; LEMONS-76; TANGELOS & TEMPLES-90; TANGERINES-CALIF & ARIZ-75, FLA-95.
3/ NAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA. EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS, INCLUDING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TANGERINES IN TEXAS.
4/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
5/ DUE TO SEVERE FREEZE OF DECEMBER 1983, NO COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES WERE HARVESTED FOR THE 1984-85 TEXAS CITRUS CROP.

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MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1984	1985	1986
	TONS		
PLUMS			
CALIF	225,000	166,500	130,000
PRUNES (DRIED BASIS)			
CALIF	148,000	139,000	100,000
APRICOTS			
CALIF	123,000	128,000	80,000
UTAH	800	1,100	1,100
WASH	3,400	2,400	3,100
U S	127,200	131,500	84,200
NECTARINES			
CALIF	183,000	211,000	195,000
	1,000 POUNDS		
ALMONDS (SHELLED BASIS)			
CALIF	587,000	465,000	250,000

1/ APRICOTS - INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (TONS): UNITED STATES, 1984-10,120, 1985-25,170.

BARTLETT PEARS

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1984	1985	1986
	TONS		
CALIF	302,000	282,000	290,000
OREG	44,000	75,000	50,000
WASH	101,000	111,000	118,000
U S	447,000	468,000	458,000

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION (TONS): CALIF, 1984-12,500.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII 1/

MONTH	AREA				FRESH PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1985	1986	FORECAST
	1985	1986	1985	1986			1986
	ACRES				1,000 POUNDS		
APR	3,880	3,910	2,820	2,450	4,079	4,155	
MAY	3,715	3,890	2,820	2,380	3,914	4,810	
JUN	3,695		2,695		3,619		4,600
JUL	3,725		2,725		5,134		3,500
AUG	3,660		2,625		3,989		2,600
SEP	3,555		2,345		3,722		2,800
CUMULATIVE FRESH PRODUCTION JAN-MAY					21,451	20,655	

1/ 1985 REVISED.

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SUGARBEETS 1/

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED		YIELD	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
	1,000 ACRES				TONS	
CALIF	211.0	206.0	206.0	203.0	24.7	23.5
COLO	48.3	2.9	44.2	2.5	21.8	18.5
IDAHO	145.0	153.0	144.0	152.0	23.0	23.0
KANS	7.8	.0	7.1	.0	17.2	0.0
MICH	110.0	124.0	108.0	118.0	19.6	19.7
MINN	268.0	278.0	263.0	276.0	16.5	18.4
MONT	25.2	43.5	24.6	42.7	16.9	19.0
NEBR	73.0	59.1	67.5	53.2	21.9	23.1
N DAK	139.8	144.8	139.1	144.2	16.6	16.8
OHIO	11.8	13.1	10.7	12.7	18.8	20.3
OREG	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.8	26.5	27.0
TEX	39.0	38.0	37.8	37.0	21.8	22.5
WYO	32.9	50.2	32.7	49.4	20.0	21.0
U S	1,123.6	1,124.5	1,096.3	1,102.5	20.2	20.5

STATE	PRODUCTION		PRICE PER TON		VALUE OF PRODUCTION	
	1984	1985	1984	1985 2/	1984	1985 2/
	1,000 TONS		DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS	
CALIF	5,088	4,771	35.10		178,589	
COLO	964	46	22.40		21,594	
IDAHO	3,312	3,496	37.10		122,875	
KANS	122	0	21.40		2,611	
MICH	2,117	2,325	34.40		72,825	
MINN	4,340	5,088	35.40		153,636	
MONT	416	811	35.50		14,768	
NEBR	1,480	1,229	22.70		33,596	
N DAK	2,309	2,423	37.00		85,433	
OHIO	201	258	23.60		4,744	
OREG	307	319	36.50		11,206	
TEX	824	833	33.20		27,357	
WYO	654	1,037	32.00		20,928	
U S	22,134	22,636	33.90		750,162	

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIF. 2/ ESTIMATES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. U.S. SEASON AVERAGE PRICE, VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND PARITY PRICE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE "AGRICULTURAL PRICES," RELEASED AT 3:00 P.M. ET, JUL 31, 1986. STATE ESTIMATES WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "CROP VALUES" TO BE RELEASED JAN 1987.

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SUGARCANE

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
	1,000 ACRES		TONS		1,000 TONS	
FOR SUGAR						
FLA	371.9	383.4	32.5	32.9	12,087	12,615
HAW	89.5	83.0	94.5	95.4	8,454	7,916
LA	205.0	226.0	22.0	24.0	4,510	5,430
TEX	34.3	30.4	27.9	30.1	957	916
U S	700.7	722.8	37.1	37.2	26,008	26,877
FOR SEED						
FLA	15.1	15.3	35.1	32.8	530	502
HAW	5.7	6.4	40.4	33.3	230	213
LA	25.0	24.0	22.0	24.0	550	576
TEX	.8	1.5	27.5	30.0	22	45
U S	46.6	47.2	28.6	28.3	1,332	1,336
FOR SUGAR AND SEED						
FLA	387.0	398.7	32.6	32.9	12,617	13,117
HAW	95.2	89.4	91.2	90.9	8,684	8,129
LA	230.0	250.0	22.0	24.0	5,060	6,006
TEX	35.1	31.9	27.9	30.1	979	961
U S	747.3	770.0	36.6	36.6	27,340	28,213

	FOR SUGAR				FOR SUGAR AND SEED
	PRICE PER TON		VALUE OF PRODUCTION		VALUE OF PRODUCTION 1/
	1984	1985 2/	1984	1985 2/	1984	1985 2/
	DOLLARS		1,000 DOLLARS			
FLA	28.90		349,314		364,631	
HAW	30.30		256,156		263,125	
LA	23.90		107,789		120,934	
TEX	21.70		20,767		21,244	
TOTAL	28.20		734,026		769,934	

1/ PRICE PER TON OF CANE FOR SUGAR USED IN EVALUATING VALUE OF PRODUCTION FOR SEED. 2/ ESTIMATES ARE NOT AVAILABLE. U.S. SEASON AVERAGE PRICE, VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AND PARITY PRICE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "AGRICULTURAL PRICES," RELEASED AT 3:00 P.M. ET, JUL 31, 1986. STATE ESTIMATES WILL BE PUBLISHED IN "CROP VALUES" TO BE RELEASED JAN 1987.

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SUGARBEETS SLICED 1/

STATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1,000 TONS			
U S	20,539	20,548	21,606	21,978

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIFORNIA.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

STATE	SUGAR, RAW VALUE				SUGAR PRODUCTION REFINED BASIS	
	PRODUCTION		YIELD PER TON OF CANE OR BEETS			
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985 1/
	1,000 TONS		POUNDS		1,000 TONS	
CANE SUGAR						
FLA	1,412	1,413	234	224	1,320	1,321
HAW	1,062	1,012	251	256	993	946
LA	452	532	200	196	422	497
TEX	81	76	169	166	76	71
U S	3,007	3,033	231	226	2,811	2,835
BEET SUGAR						
U S	2,905	2,997	262	265	2,715	2,801
CANE AND BEET SUGAR	5,912	6,030			5,526	5,636

1/ PRELIMINARY.

MOLASSES AND BEET PULP

PRODUCT AND STATE	UNIT	PRODUCTION	
		1984	1985 1/
		THOUSANDS	
SUGARCANE PRODUCTS			
BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES-80° BRIX 2/			
FLA	GALLON	85,409	92,546
HAW	GALLON	3/54,510	3/47,648
LA	GALLON	24,880	30,650
TEX	GALLON	8,704	7,695
U S	GALLON	173,503	178,539
EDIBLE MOLASSES			
LA	GALLON	2,070	1,650
U S	GALLON	2,070	1,650
SUGARBEET PRODUCTS - U S			
MOLASSES	GALLON	170,426	159,428
PULP			
MOLASSES	TON	894	946
DRIED	TON	347	320
WET	TON	484	551

1/ PRELIMINARY. 2/ INCLUDES HIGH-TEST MOLASSES FROM FROZEN CANE. 3/ 85° BRIX.

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SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
	1,000 ACRES		1,000 ACRES	
ALA	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.4
CALIF	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.4
GA	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3
LA	24.0	23.0	23.0	21.0
MD	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
MISS	5.0	6.0	4.8	5.5
N J	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.7
N C	39.0	41.0	38.0	40.0
S C	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0
TENN	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
TEX	7.6	8.0	7.3	7.7
VA	.7	1.2	.6	1.1
U S	106.4	110.2	103.5	105.3

	YIELD		PRODUCTION	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
	CWT		1,000 CWT	
ALA	115	120	679	768
CALIF	180	195	1,440	1,443
GA	140	160	896	1,008
LA	105	120	2,415	2,520
MD	160	165	176	182
MISS	105	120	504	660
N J	110	125	264	338
N C	135	150	5,130	6,000
S C	100	125	500	625
TENN	95	150	95	165
TEX	110	130	803	1,001
VA	140	130	84	143
U S	125	141	12,986	14,853

SPRING POTATOES

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986	1984	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES		CWT		1,000 CWT		
ALA	5.3	4.7	160	145	644	848	682
ARIZ	5.8	6.1	250	300	1,647	1,450	1,830
CALIF	27.5	19.5	385	380	11,115	10,588	7,410
FLA							
HASTINGS	26.0	24.5	245	270	6,500	6,370	6,615
OTHER	1.3	.9	210	190	240	273	171
LA	.6	.6	70	65	60	42	39
N C	14.0	13.1	165	145	2,352	2,310	1,900
TEX	6.5	6.2	170	180	1,240	1,105	1,116
TOTAL	87.0	75.6	264	261	23,798	22,986	19,763

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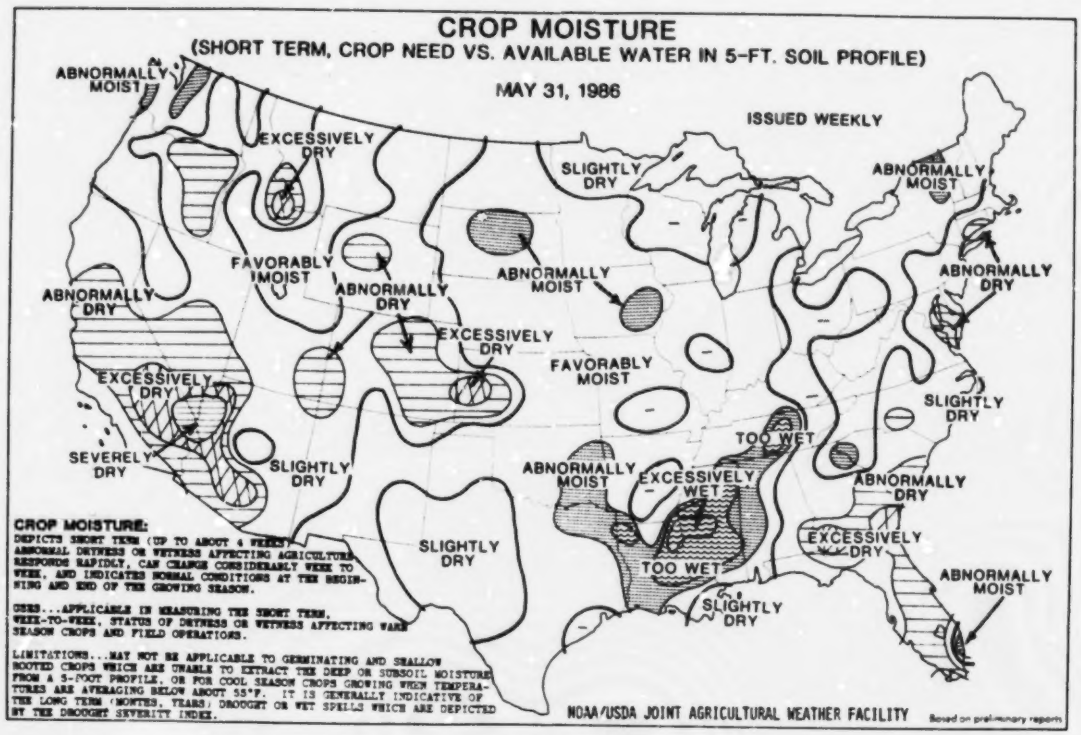
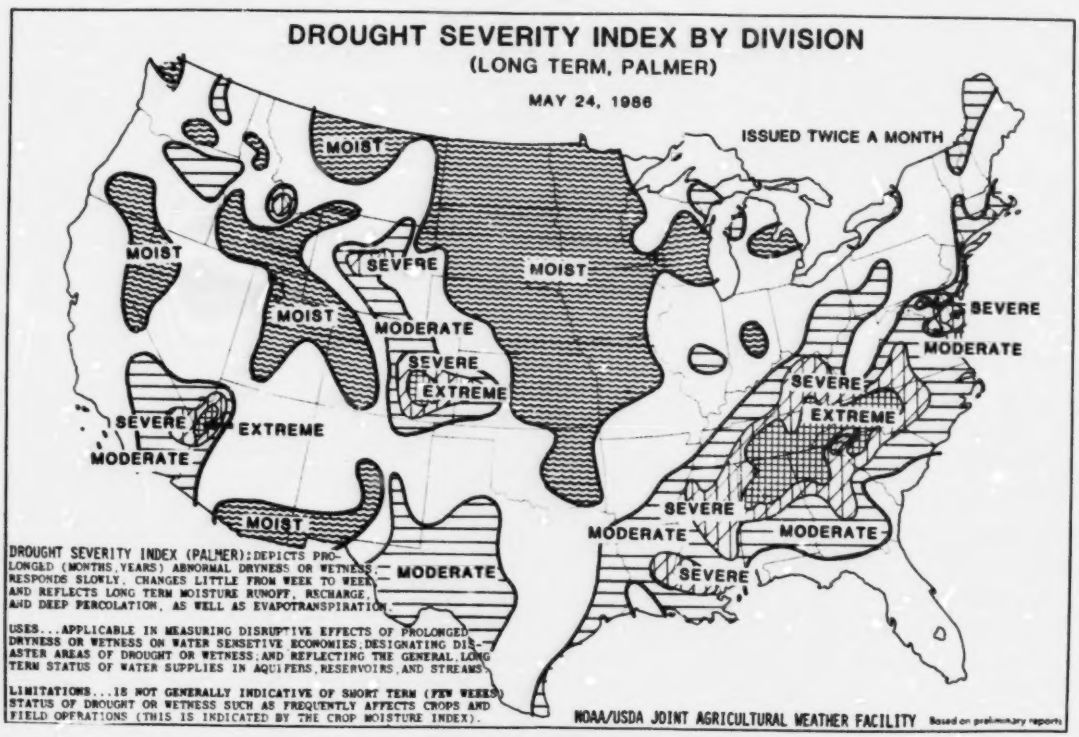

CROP MOISTURE
(SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)
MAY 31, 1986
ISSUED WEEKLY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
ABNORMALLY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
TOO WET
SEVERELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
EXCESSIVELY WET
ABNORMALLY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
TOO WET
ABNORMALLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
CROP MOISTURE:
DEPICTS SHORT TERM (UP TO ABOUT 6 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK, AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT TERM, WEEK-TO-WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS.
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55°F. IT IS GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary reports


DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX BY DIVISION
(LONG TERM, PALMER)
MAY 24, 1986
ISSUED TWICE A MONTH
MOIST
MOIST
SEVERE
MOIST
SEVERE
MOIST
MODERATE
SEVERE
EXTREME
SEVERE
EXTREME
MODERATE
SEVERE
EXTREME
SEVERE
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
MODERATE
MODERATE
MODERATE
SEVERE
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER):DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS,YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS. RESPONDS SLOWLY, CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK, AND REFLECTS LONG TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSETIVE ECONOMIES;DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS;AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL,LONG TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS,RESERVOIRS,AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary reports

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MAY WEATHER SUMMARY

Showers and thunderstorms occurred in nearly all parts of the Nation. Only the extreme Southwest was free of the storms. The most severe weather was from central Texas into Alabama, from Texas into Iowa, and from Arkansas through the Ohio Valley. The showers were welcomed in the very dry east coast States but it was not enough and some parts of the Southeast and the Mid-Atlantic had only isolated light showers. Beneficial showers also fell in western Texas. Dry weather for much of the month in the northern Plains allowed that area to drain and dry so work could progress. It was dry all month from the Red River Valley through the Great Lakes. Most of the Nation was warmer than normal but it was a little cooler than normal through most of the Rockies and the adjacent High Plains. (Prepared by the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility.)

MAY FIELDWORK

Rain slowed seeding in the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain States while dryness hampered seeding and germination in the Southeast. Dryness persisted in the Southeast and along much of the east coast during most of May. Much needed moisture came to the Southeast the last week of May.

At the beginning of May, corn was 35 percent seeded, 10 points ahead of normal but 9 points behind last year. Within one week, planting nearly doubled to 64 percent finished. Planting continued ahead of normal throughout the month and was 94 percent finished on June 1, 5 points above the average. Poor germination caused some replanting in the Corn Belt and in the Southeast during the month. Corn was silking across the south and reached the soft-dough stage in Texas, as the month ended.

Soybeans were 56 percent seeded on June 1, compared with 74 percent in 1985 and 54 percent normally. Planting lagged behind normal in the Southeast and in a few Corn Belt States.

The 11 major sorghum producing States had planted 61 percent of their acreage by the end of May, 7 points slower than in 1985 but 8 points faster than average. Planting exceeded or equaled the average in all States, except South Dakota and Texas. Wetness delayed planting in South Dakota and dryness caused delays in Texas. South Dakota's sorghum was 24 percent seeded by June 1, compared with the 42 percent average. Sorghum was turning color in Texas.

Cotton planting fell behind normal at mid-month and remained behind normal the rest of the month. By June 1, 76 percent of the acreage was planted, 6 points behind normal. Seeding was 10 points behind normal in Alabama, 12 points behind in Texas and 15 points behind in Georgia. At month's end crop conditions varied from mostly good in the Delta and Southwest to mostly fair in the Southeast. Cotton was poor to fair in Missouri. Insects were becoming an increasing threat in Texas, Arkansas, and Arizona.

At the end of May, winter wheat was mostly good, except in the Southeast, where conditions were mostly fair to good. The crop was 82 percent headed in the 20 major producing States, 8 points ahead of average but 2 points behind last year. Wheat was 10 percent harvested in Oklahoma, 30 percent in Georgia, 54 percent in Louisiana, 55 percent in Arizona, and 34 percent harvested in Texas.

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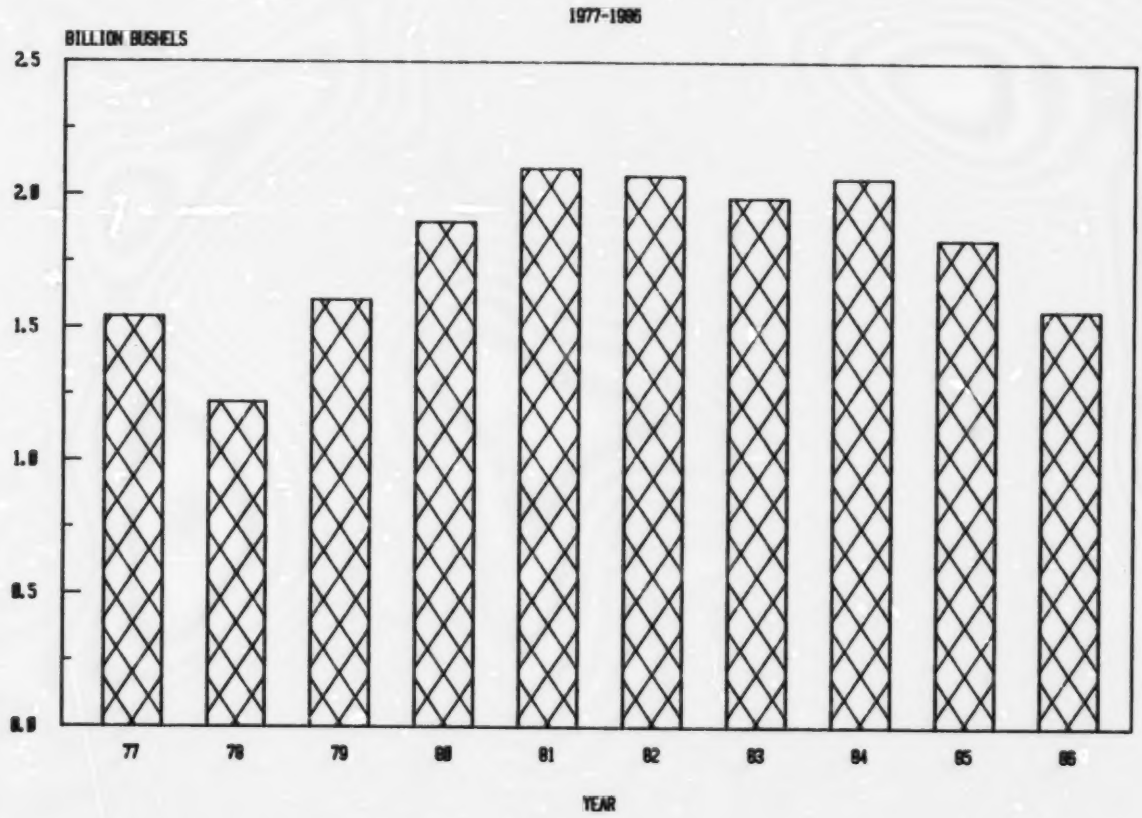
Rain slowed spring wheat seeding the first half of May but seeding progressed rapidly the last two weeks of May. Spring wheat seeding began the month 24 points behind normal. As the month ended seeding was 95 percent finished, 2 points behind normal. Plants were emerged on 79 percent of the acreage.

Rice was 97 percent seeded on June 1, 6 points above normal. Ten percent of the rice acreage in California remained to be seeded on that date. Rice was heading in Texas.

Insufficient moisture caused peanut planting to lag behind normal in the Southeast during May. By the end of May, seeding in Alabama and Georgia was 65 and 87 percent finished, respectively. Seeding was 33 points behind normal in Alabama and 9 points behind normal in Georgia. Seeding was virtually complete in North Carolina and Virginia.

U.S. WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION



WINTER WHEAT production is forecast at 1.58 billion bushels (43.0 million metric tons) as of June 1, 1986.

This is down 14 percent from 1985 and is the lowest production level since 1978. Area for harvest totals 42.8 million acres (17.3 million hectares), 11 percent less than last year. Yields are expected to average 36.8 bushels per acre, down 1.3 bushels from last year and 0.6 of a bushel from May 1.

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Winter wheat condition is rated mostly good in the Plains States, and mostly fair in the Southeast. Oregon's crop is rated mostly fair and Washington's mostly good. Montana's crop is rated good to excellent. Heading advanced to 82 percent in the 20 major producing States. Harvest is underway across the southern tier of States. By June 1, harvest was 10 percent complete in Oklahoma and about 33 percent complete in Texas; both States are ahead of average progress.

PEACHES: The forecast of 2.35 billion pounds (1.06 million metrictons), is 9 percent more than last year but 12 percent less than 1984.

The nine southern States expect to produce 480 million pounds, down 1 percent from the May 1 forecast but 28 percent more than 1985. In South Carolina, the crop was 8 percent harvested on June 1 compared with 4 percent harvested on June 1, 1985. Harvest activity is rapidly increasing. The effects of the continuing drought in Georgia had not become evident by June 1 but conditions had deteriorated in Texas. The Ohio River Valley and east coast from Pennsylvania through North Carolina escaped the severely damaging freezes experienced in 1985. New Jersey expects increased production from 1985 but continuing dry conditions could damage the crop.

The California Freestone crop, at 460 million pounds, is down 5 percent from a year ago. The crop was about 20 percent harvested on June 1. Harvest is about 10 days ahead of normal. Quality is expected to be good. The Clingstone crop, at 930 million pounds, is 6 percent less than last year. Maturity is 7 to 10 days ahead of normal. No major disease problems are evident.

BARTLETT PEARS: Production in California, Oregon and Washington is forecast at 458 thousand tons (415 thousand metric tons), down 2 percent from 1985 but up 2 percent from 1984.

California's expected production of 290 thousand tons is 3 percent more than 1985. Heavy wind and rain storms in February did not seriously damage the crop. Fruit set was good. Size and quality are expected to be good. Maturity is about a week ahead of normal. Harvest should start about June 7.

The Oregon production forecast of 50.0 thousand tons is down 33 percent from 1985. The lower production was reduced by April frosts and poor pollination, especially in the Hood River area. The crop is developing nicely in the Medford area where most orchards were successfully protected from frost damage.

Washington's expected production of 118 thousand tons is up 6 percent from last year. There is some concern about frost damage in the Wenatchee area but most growing areas escaped damage.

PAPAYAS: Fresh papaya production from Hawaii is forecast at 4.60 million pounds (2090 metric tons) in June. Production is expected to drop to 3.50 million pounds (1590 metric tons) in July, with a further decline to 2.60 million pounds (1180 metric tons) in August. Output for September is anticipated to rise 8 percent to 2.80 million pounds (1270 metric tons). Fresh papaya utilization during May is estimated at 4.81 million pounds (2180 metric tons), a 16 percent increase over April and 23 percent more than May last year. Year-to-date output is 4 percent behind levels at this time a year ago.

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ORANGES: The U.S. all orange forecast is 180 million boxes (6.96 million metric tons) for 1985-86 season, up fractionally from the May 1 forecast and 13 percent above the 1984-85 season. The Florida all orange forecast is 123 million boxes, the same as the May 1 forecast, but 19 percent more than last season. Production of early and mid-season oranges is 64.2 million boxes. Harvest is complete. The Florida Valencia forecast, at 59.0 million boxes, is 21 percent higher than 1984-85. Harvest is 80 percent complete. The California Navel estimate is 32.8 million boxes, 1 percent less than May 1, but 26 percent above 1984-85. Harvest of the Navel crop is complete. California's Valencia forecast, at 21.0 million boxes, is up 5 percent from May 1 but is 19 percent below last season's crop. Harvest is 21 percent complete.

The Arizona all orange forecast, at 2.40 million boxes, is down 4 percent from May 1 and 2 percent less than last season. Arizona's harvest is nearly complete. The Texas crop harvest this season was 310 thousand boxes.

Changes in U.S. orange production between the June 1 forecast and final production averaged 3.47 million boxes over the past ten seasons, ranging from a low of 300 thousand boxes in 1977-78 to a high of 7.60 million boxes in the 1976-77 season.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The 1985-86 yield projection of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice is 1.38 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This yield computation is projected to the final amount reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association at the end of the harvest season. The 1984-85 freeze-reduced final season average yield was 1.37582 gallons per box. In 1983-84, the FCOJ final yield was 1.28931 gallons per box which was also affected by freezing weather.

GRAPEFRUIT: The 1985-86 U.S. grapefruit forecast is 58.8 million boxes (2.16 million metric tons), 2 percent more than the May 1 forecast, and 4 percent above last season. Florida's forecast, at nearly 47.0 million boxes, is up 300 thousand boxes from May 1 and is 7 percent higher than last season. The California "Desert Valley" forecast continues at 4.00 million boxes, 3 percent above the 1984-85 crop. The California "Other Areas" crop forecast is 4.50 million boxes, 10 percent below last season. The Arizona forecast, at 3.10 million boxes, is down 16 percent from 1984-85. Texas grapefruit production this season was 220 thousand boxes. Picking in Florida is 99 percent complete, Arizona 98 percent complete, and California 49 percent complete. Texas harvest was completed early this season.

LEMONS: The forecast for Arizona and California totals nearly 19.7 million boxes (678 thousand metric tons), down 4 percent from May 1 and 24 percent less than last season. The California forecast, at 16.6 million boxes, is 5 percent less than the May 1 forecast and 16 percent below last season. Harvest is complete in Arizona, and 66 percent complete in California.

FLORIDA CITRUS: Rainfall in the citrus production belt during May was very short. Supplemental irrigation was used extensively to help maintain trees and fruit in reasonably good condition. Some tree wilt did occur in nonirrigated groves. Shedding of new crop fruit early in May was heavy as trees adjusted to the crop size they could support. Fruit harvest was active all month, with most of the volume going into processing products.

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TEXAS CITRUS: Citrus groves across the Rio Grande Valley were in good condition by the end of May. Most of the valley received good rain at some time during May. Many groves were showing a good flush of new growth. Both grapefruit and oranges are showing good sizing. Spring drop of fruit has been light.

CITRUS HARVEST AND UTILIZATION: By June 1, 151 million boxes of oranges were harvested, 84 percent of the U.S. crop, compared with 135 million boxes or 85 percent on June 1, 1985. Processors had used 73 percent of oranges harvested by June 1, 1986 compared with 73 percent a year ago.

Grapefruit harvest was 92 percent complete by June 1 compared with 93 percent on June 1 last year. Processors had used 54 percent of the total crop harvested by June 1, 1986 compared with 60 percent a year earlier.

Lemon harvest at the first of the month was 71 percent complete compared with 87 percent last season. Processors had utilized 38 percent of the crop harvested compared with 56 percent by June 1 last year.

CITRUS CROP - HARVEST AND UTILIZATION TO JUNE 1

CROP	1984-85				1985-86			
	UTILIZATION 1/				UTILIZATION			
	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	REMAINING FOR HARVEST	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	REMAINING FOR HARVEST
	THOUSAND BOXES							
ORANGES	36,052	99,002	135,054	23,296	40,567	110,623	151,190	28,520
GRAPEFRUIT	21,078	31,522	52,600	4,000	24,744	29,159	53,903	4,867
LEMONS	9,796	12,615	22,411	3,389	8,670	5,280	13,950	5,700

1/ REVISED FOR GRAPEFRUIT.

APRICOTS: The first forecast for the 1986 U.S. apricot crop is 84.2 thousand tons (76.4 thousand metric tons), 36 percent less than last year and 34 percent below 1984. California's crop is forecast at 80.0 thousand tons, 37 percent less than last season and 35 percent below the crop produced in 1984. Rains during the critical pollination period reduced fruit set and have also caused some brown rot and other disease problems. Fruit quality will vary mostly fair to good, but fruit size is above normal due to the reduced number of apricots on the trees. Maturity of the crop is about two weeks ahead of normal.

NECTARINES: The first forecast for the California nectarine crop is 195 thousand tons (177 thousand metric tons), 8 percent less than last year, but 7 percent above 1984. Fruit quality is reported to be very good with harvest now underway.

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DRIED PRUNES: California production is forecast at 100 thousand tons (90.7 thousand metric tons), 28 percent less than last year and 32 percent less than 1984. Heavy rains and high winds reduced pollination. As a result of fewer fruit, sizes are expected to be large and sugar content high. The high sugar content will cause low dry down ratios.

PLUMS: California production is forecast at 130 thousand tons (118 thousand metric tons), down 22 percent from last year and 42 percent below 1984. Hail and wind storms early in the season damaged orchards in Fresno and Tulare counties. Fruit sizes are good. The lower volume may be offset by higher prices for the large plums.

ALMONDS: The forecast for the 1986 California almond crop continues at 250 million pounds (113 thousand metric tons) shelled basis, 46 percent below the 1985 crop and 57 percent less than the record high 587 million pounds (266 thousand metric tons) set in 1984. Almonds are developing well with a small crop expected. Nut sizes are anticipated to be considerably larger than normal.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production in the six western States is forecast at 113 thousand tons (102 thousand metric tons), up 13 percent from a year ago but down 23 percent from 1984.

The California crop, at 7500 tons, is down 68 percent from 1985. Harvest is expected to be complete the first week of June. Fruit quality has been excellent.

Oregon's crop, estimated at 33.0 thousand tons, is 14 percent more than a year ago. Prospects are good in the Dalles area. Cold weather in May caused a heavy fruit drop in the Willamette Valley.

If the weather holds, Washington's production will be up sharply from last year's freeze-damaged crop. Harvest should start in early June and be active by mid-month. Harvest of fruit grown at high elevations normally continues through July.

TART CHERRIES: Production in Colorado, Oregon and Utah is forecast at 19.5 million pounds (8850 metric tons), down 33 percent from the 1985 crop but 34 percent more than the 1984 crop. The tart cherry crop in Western States suffered from frost damage.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION: As of June 1, pasture and range feed condition is 80 percent compared with 81 percent last year and 82 percent for the 1975-84 average for the date. Conditions were more favorable than last year in 18 States, less favorable in 26 States and unchanged in 4 States. Most States in the Northeast, the Midwest, south through Oklahoma, and all Western States except Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico received ample rainfall in May and these States are all in the good to excellent range. The biggest improvement from last year is in Montana, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Montana's condition is 90 percent and South Dakota's is 91 percent, both up 39 points from last year. North Dakota's condition is 96 percent and Wyoming's is 93 percent, both up 19 points from June 1, 1985. The southeastern States continue to be plagued by dry weather and Alabama, Florida, and South Carolina are in the severe drought range, while Georgia at 34 percent is in the extreme drought range. Conditions declined from May 1 in most eastern and western States but improved in the Plains States and the western Corn Belt.

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POTATOES: Spring potato production is forecast at 19.8 million cwt (896 thousand metric tons), down 14 percent from last year and 17 percent below 1984. Area for harvest is set at 75.6 thousand acres (30.6 thousand hectares), down 13 percent from both of the last two years. The average yield forecast rose to 261 cwt per acre, 3 cwt above the May 1 forecast, but is below both of the past two years.

In California, harvest of Centennials started near the end of May. Harvest of red varieties is nearing completion, while whites are in mid-season. Arizona harvest began in the last half of April in central counties, followed in early May in western counties. Quality and yield of both table stock and chip potatoes have been good.

Texas harvest is underway in the Rio Grande Valley, but is delayed by wet conditions in the San Antonio-Winter Garden area. In the Knox-Haskell area, some fields were damaged by high winds and hail. Irrigation was used steadily during May. In Louisiana, spring freezes and dry soils in some areas slowed development.

Florida harvest is about 75 percent complete in the Hastings area under nearly ideal harvest weather. Other Florida areas are finished harvesting. Alabama harvest is running two to three weeks late. Small sizes are a concern to growers. In North Carolina, growers are worried about drying soils. May rains were widely scattered and missed potato areas for the most part.

SWEETPOTATOES: Final estimates of 1985 sweetpotato production on total 14.9 million cwt (674 thousand metric tons), a gain of 14 percent over 1984. Area for harvest is set at 105 thousand acres (42.6 thousand hectares), up 2 percent from 1984. The average yield is a record high 141 cwt per acre, 16 cwt above 1984.

SUGAR CROPS - 1985 REVISED: Production of sugarbeets in 1985 totaled 22.6 million tons (20.5 million metric tons), up 2 percent from the 22.1 million tons (20.1 million metric tons) produced in 1984. The increase is the combined result of more acreage and higher yields. Growers harvested 1.10 million acres (446 thousand hectares) in 1985, up 1 percent from 1984. The average yield of 20.5 tons per acre in 1985 is 0.3 of a ton per acre above the previous year.

Sugarcane produced for sugar in 1985 totaled 26.9 million tons (24.4 million metric tons), 3 percent more than in 1984. The larger quantity primarily reflects an increase in acreage harvested. Area harvested for sugar totaled 723 thousand acres (293 thousand hectares), 3 percent above the previous year. Yield per acre averaged 37.2 tons in 1985 compared with 37.1 tons in 1984.

Total 1985 sugar production of 6.03 million tons raw value (5.47 million metric tons) from sugarcane and sugarbeets is up 2 percent from the 1984 output of 5.91 million tons (5.36 million metric tons). The 3.03 million tons (2.75 million metric tons) raw value of sugar produced from cane is up 1 percent from a year earlier. Sugarbeets sliced from the 1985 crop totaled 22.0 million tons (19.9 million metric tons), an increase of 2 percent from 1984. Sugar (raw value) produced from the 1985 slice totaled 3.00 million tons (2.72 million metric tons), an increase of 3 percent from the 1984 production.

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